ASK THE TIMES OFFICE

To Show You

The Century War Book Series.

Interested at 1 to 12 to PRICE TWO CENTS:

VOL. 7-NEW SERIES NO 349.

COL. BRECKINRIDGE'S STORY,

His Line of Defence Fully Outlined by Major Shelby.

LAYS THE BLAME AT MADELINE'S DOOR.

She Led Him on and He Followed, Not Un. willingly-She Made Proposals and He Accepted... What He will Prove.

WASHINGTON, March 21 .- There were no exciting scenes, either tragic or comic. fence to be pursued. The defendant's case partner. He outlined the defence very fully, telling what Colonel Breckinridge expected to prove and that he would prove it.

What the Defence Will Prove.

Major Shelby made known that the incipal point of the defence would be Breckinridge submitted to the demands of ntiff through intimidation and to candal, and that it was under ouditions he stated to Mrs. Blackthat the plaintiff and himself were of to be married, when there was agreement between them, and Miss Pollard had agreed, this

supported by testimony, that collard made the advances and told adant that Rhodes, her old lover, n unduly intimate with her, thus her in the position of being the of Colonel Breckinridge.

was said, would also claim Pollard made three attempts donel Breckinridge, and would that he did not maintain illicit with her after the time he be-neaged to Mrs. Wing, and cernot after his marriage.

Breckinridge Looks Serlous.

Mr. Shelby closed his opening ad-Agnes Regina Brown, of gravity strange to them. Major

Miss Pollard Again on the Stand.

At a word from Mr. Carlisle Miss Potwhen she began the ordeal the ed with a series of sensational scene y had a conference for a few me the result of which was that Ma. retroorth's first question was whether Pollard had the contract with des, by which he agreed to pay for education on condition that she should by him or pay him back.

The pollar of the paye is to Mr. Rhodes.

contract was settled, then?" asker

Mr. Butterworth "Oh, no, sir; it was never settled. Mr. Bhodes did not pay nearly so much morey for me as he said he would pay, but what he did pay, about \$2,500. I was never able to pay back."
"Did you pay him any of it?"
"No, sir; I never did have any money to pay anybody anything," said Miss Potlard, in a voice of plaintive dejection.
The meekness of the witness vanished with the next question, and she showed with the next question, and she showed Mrs. Logan (formerly Dr. Mary Street),

deposition was taken, did she, Miss and?" was the question.

when I was introduced to her, Miss Pollard. "She would have done so if she had an opportunity on the redirect examination, and she certainly was ready to say that the picture of colonel threckintings was the picture of the man who called to see me in 1885, at er house, and-"
"Hold on, Miss Pollard," cried Major

Satterworth, and Judge Wilson, at once, You must not tell anything but what I & you," Major Butterworth added.

The Plaintiff Rests Her Case.

A few more insignificent questions were seed, and then Major Butterworth eated a surprise by saying, abruptly:

all, Miss Pollari," Pollard looked astonished. ted to leave the stand, but was d back by Mr. Carlisle. He did not her any questions, however, but sed another surprise by saying: "If

use, your honor, the plaintiff rests

he sontence was hardly ended before Pellard and Miss Ellis had disap-tred through the juror's door, is at Sutterworth asked for a few miss to confer, and he, Colonel Breck-

Major Shelby, Mr. Stoll, and Thompson filed out of the court conference lasted over twenty

atterneys returned. Major Sheiby, nel Breckinridge's law partner, be-the opening statement of the defense hery, which had been reserved he trial opened.

Statement of the Defence,

While this case technically rests," I Major Shelby, "on the charge of set of promise of marriage, other conerations enter into it and affect

authorized by the defendant to and it will be supported by his testi y on the witness-stand under sol oath, that he did not betray the testified to by Dr. Parsons of nd, that any living child had been on to her, and, furthermore, that the defendant would marry her; that a contract with her. The defendant which he may be guilty, but he does h to be judged by the facts and not

That Rallroad Car Meeting.

ridge. The defendant saw Miss Pollard on a train when he was looking for his overcoat, preparatory to leaving. "Good morning, Colonel Breckinridge." she said. on a train when he was looking for his overcost, preparatory to leaving. "Good morning, Colonel Breckinridge," she said. Colonel Breckinridge supposed it was some person he had met, but he could some person he had met, but he could not piace her, so he said: "I suppose I ought to know you, but I do not." Then she introduced herself, stying her father was a great admirer of John C. Breckinridge, and had put "Breckinridge" in her name. After a few more words they separated. "Several months later, in 1884, the defendant," said Major Shelby, "received a letter from the plaintiff asking ceived a letter from the plaintiff, asking him to come to Cincinnati and assist her by his advice, and we propose to show by this letter—a second letter—in which she urged him to come to the Wesleyan

she urged him to come to the Wesleyan College to see her—"
"Hold on," said Judge Wilson, "don't read that letter."
"I won't read it," said Major Shelby. Then he went on to sketch other points in the defence. In his second letter, he said, Miss Pollard had told him the nature of her business with him in reply to one from him saying he could not to one from him saying he could not come at that time. But about ten days later he had business in Covington with Governor Stevenson, and while there he thought of the request of this young girl, and decided to go to the Wesleyan College, and did go over to Cincinnati for that purpose in August, 1884.

The Plaintiff Made All Proposals.

Major Shelby then referred to Miss Pol-lard's age at the time Col. Breckinridge met her, and he claimed that she was no then seventeen, but between twenty would show the jury by the testimony of born in 1866, the plaintiff was a little girl, running about the house. She was born, he said, in 1863, instead of 1866.

versation between Miss Pollard and Col Breekinridge about the Rhodes case, and he contended that Miss Pollard admitted that she had been intimate with Mr. Breckinridge and Miss Pollard Rhodes. Col. Breckinridge advised carry-ntained undue relations, but he ing out the arrangement with Rhodes. and in the course of the conversation she, not he, suggested that they should go out in a closed carriage that night,

"I am authorized to state, said Major Shelby, "that there was no such remark by the defendant about a weak throat, ther in the possible of Colonel Breckinridge defendant's counsel promised that cony would be produced to show that riage, nor about a headache, which compared that they ride instead it was she suggest that they ride instead of who suggested that they ride instead going to the concert, and during the course of that ride intimate arrangements were established between them, not only without objection, but with willingness on her part. They did not drive until 12 o'clock that night, but were back at the college at 10 o'clock.

No Bogus Telegrams.

"There was no meeting at the public library next day to arrange the Rhodes case; no arrangement for going to Lexington; no bogus telegram sent by the defendant as an excise for her request

that she be allowed to go home. "When he took the train," co Major Shelby, "he found the plaintiff of it. They traveled to Lexington together, and she, not be, suggested that he take her to the house of Sarah Gess. He was and she said she knew where it wa located. They stayed there from tha Saturday until the following Monday tion made by the defendant that the plaintiff go to Lexington, but that she went there and entered Sayre Institute without his knowledge, and he did not even know she was in Lexington until he met her one day on the street. The relations were continued for several months thereafter. The defendant had never visited her at Miss Hoyt's, her boarding place, but every meeting was at

The defendant did not know when went to Cincinnati in February, 1883 give birth to a child; he did not know she give birth to a child; he did not know she was in Cincinnati; he did not try to irace her up, and "I am authorized to deny absolutely," the counsel continued, "and we will show, that there were no such rrangements made by the defendant to

knew anything about her being in the Major Shelby said the defence was prepared to show, and would show, that the claim of the plaintiff that she gave birth to a child at the Norwood Foundling Asylum in 1885 was false.

Miss Pollard, he continued, returned to Lexington in the fall of 1885, and there

onceal the plaintiff's condition or that

ell in with the plaintiff again. He had just been elected to Congress, and was arranging with the speaker (Major Shelby) to take charge of all of his law business. Just before he came to Washington he received a note from the plaintiff asking him to come to see her and as a consequence their relations were resumed in a measure. Major Shelby laimed that during the visits of Colone Breekinridge to Lexington during his first term in Congress he had nothing to do with the plaintiff.

Came to His Office to See Him.

After the session ended, on March 4, 1887, he returned to Lexington, and his family being away and not liking hotel life, he took board at Miss Hoyt's, where life, he took board at Miss Hoyl's, were the plaintiff was stopping, but there was no suggestion that their relations be re-sumed, and it was not until after she had a horseback accident, in 1887, that there was a resumption, and then only after she had been to his office neveral times

to see him.

That the defendant was responsible for Miss Pollard's change to Washington Ma-jor Shelby denied, and said that, on the entrary, the defendant advised her not

Major Shelby asked the jury to care fully consider the statement he had made that the plaintiff and the defendant had maintained no relations for eighteen months prior to Februari 1888, when she claimed she had given birth to a child. Major Shelby did not condone or excuse the fault of the defendant, but said many men had done the same thing and had been forgiven. She had it in her power to do him injury-she knew she had him more or less in her power-and she used that in getting money from him and in

ontinuing their relations.

Then Major Shelby went on to tell of the continuance of the relations between Miss Pollard and his client until the winter of 1896-'91, when he contended Miss Pollard, through her power over Miss Follard, through her power over him, tried to make him introduce her into the houses of people she wanted to know, and to give her money, which he could ill afford to give. He did not introduce her to private houses.

Tried to Get Etd of Her. She made his life a burden, and he tried to get bor to go away to take advantage of opportunities for the development of her talents, and he offered to pay her expenses for such education, as little as he could afford to do so. This state of affairs continued until Mrs. Brockincidge died, in 1852. The plaintiff in the fall of that year met the defendant while he was on business in New York, and proposed to him that she go abroad to Berlin with Mrs. Willard, and stay two years at Mrs. Willard's school, on condition that she went as his affianced wife. This proposition Col. Breckinridge refused. He would not listen to anything Major Shelby then told what he said concerning marriage, but through consistent true story of the meeting believed Miss Pollard and Colonel Breckins a scandal, he proposed that she go abroad

Shelby, was refused by the plaintiff because she could not go with his permis-sion to tell Mrs. Williard that she was his afflanced wife. After this time the improper relations were resumed. Major Shelby then told of what he

Major Shelby then told of what he contended were the circumstances in the case lest spring, when the alleged engagement crisis. gagement existed. He had previously de-nied Miss Pollard's statement that Col. Breckinridge had asked her to be his wife in August, 1892, Miss Pollard, meanwhile, ome acquainted with Mrs. Black burn, Governor Blackburn's widow, had been to her house, and had assisted at one of her receptions. Mrs. Blackburn began to suspect something about the rela-tions between Col. Breckinridge and Miss Pollard, and asked Miss Pollard

Breckinridge Was Indignant.

Miss Pollard told Colonel Breckinridge that when Mrs. Blackburn had ques-tioned her about the matter, she had herself told Mrs. Blackburn that she and Colonel Breckinridge were engaged. The defendant was angry, and said he would go to Mrs. Blackburn and make a frank avowal of the relations between a frank avowal of the relations between them, and deny the engagement. The plaintiff begged him not to so expose her, said Major Shelby, "she begged him for another chance." He finally suggested as a way out of the difficulty, that she should go to New York, or somewhere, and gradually drop out of his life, he paying her expenses, and that in time what she had told Mrs. Blackburn would be foresten. There was nothing done. be forgotten. There was nothing done about what Mrs. Blackburn had been told; he dallied with the matter. The Miss Pollard told him that Mrs. Black burn wanted to see him, and he went to see her. He told her that Miss Pollard was a foolish girl, given to making foolish statements, and to doing foolish things. Soon after that Miss Pollard tried to shoot him in Mrs. Thomas' house. but being stronger, he disarmed her

Fell Into Her Trap. Concerning the visit to Mrs. Biackburn in which the defendant acknowledged that he was engaged to Miss Pollard, Major Sheiby said the plaintiff had induced him, by that influence which such a woman has over men, to fall into her plan, and to go to Mrs. Blackburn and acknowledge that they were engaged. She held, a terroright influence over him. held a terrorizing influence over him She had at the time not only tried to kil him, but worse than that, she had it in her power to ruin him completely, by an exposition of their relations, and like many another good man, he was weak enough to fall into the trap. Between March 31st, when Miss Pollard and Colonel Breckinridge called on Mrs. Blackburn together, and April 12. 1893, when Colonel Breckinridge went to Kentucky, he saw Mrs. Blackburn twice

on private business, and not in connection with Miss Pollard.

The Marriage to Mrs. Wing. He remained away until April 37th, and turing that time Colonel Breckinridge beame engaged to his cousin, Mrs. Wing, the time be became engaged to be. Wing is absolutely false and is a piece

duced Colonel Breckinridge to marry Mr. at this time. She had been ill, and he wished to make her nearer to him before they parted. It was a mistake to keep il secret, but Colonel Breckinridge wanted dren before they knew he had married her. They were married then by Dr. Paxton, and the fact of the marriage was communicated to three intimate friends

Major Shelby denied that Colonel Breck inridge, when he paid Dr. Parsons for attending Miss Pollard, knew ¿that the plaintiff had been delivered of a child. The plaintiff, he said, was in the habit of annoying Colonel Breckinridge. in various ways, coming to his room when he was there and when he was no there She looked over his private pape and looked into private receptacles, as took things away that did not belong took things away that did not belong to her. As to the little basket, owned by the late Mrs. Breckinridge, which Miss Pollard testified Colonel Breckinridge had given her, Major Shelby said that basket was taken from his rooms and he had not seen it nor did he know what had become of it until it was pro-duced in court.

duced in court. The Hoffman House Scene,

As to the visit to New York, during which Colonel Breckinridge was married, Major Sheiby said that Colonel Breckinridge on the Monday, two days after his marriage, went to the Hoffman House, where he had registered, to get some clothes. He found on arriving there that Miss Pollard had registered at the hotel as his daughter, and had secured a room communicating with his. When he entered his room the plaintiff ad-vanced from the adjoining room with a pistel in her hand, pointed at him, and empted to shoot him. He saved hi by shutting the door quickly, and s Pollard threatened to shoot through door. Colonel Breckinridge asked he lay the pistol down in the entry an go back into her room, or he would have her arrested. He heard her lay the pis tol down, and he said he would ring to bell boy to get it. She went back inter room and then he opened the door not secured the pistol.

Major Shelby said he would show that

this was the same pistol with which

was and her willingness to agree to his proposition to go out of his life, and about conversation with Mrs. Elackburn in few York about Miss Pollard, Major Shelby gave defendant's version of th incident told yesterday on the stand by Miss Pollard-how she had gone to the house of Mrs. Wing to see Col. Brecking ridge had attempted to hide from her behind some curtains, when she said. "Willie, come out of that—come with

Forced Herself in the House.

Major Shelby said Miss Pollard forced herself into Mrs. Wing's house, and demandel that Colonel Breckfuridge come with her to attend to some important business. Major Shelby admitted that Colonel Breckinridge obeyed. He referred to the visit to the chief of Police and to the alleged attempt Miss Poliard made on the defendant's life, at the house of Mrs. Thomas, when Colonel Breckinridge took the pistol from the frenzied young woman. Major Shelby acknowledged that Colonel Breckinridge went to Lincoln's and asked him what Dr. Lincoln's and sskel him what he could do to make Miss Pollard comfortable. He tried to do what he could for her comfort, under her claim that he was responsible for her condition, and if she had a child, he intended to provide for that child. She went to New York in accordance with her promise, to go out of his life, under the arrangement proposed, but she came back to Washington and it was at this time that Colonel ton, and it was at this time that Colonel Breckinridge wrote the letters about sending her to a sanitarium, or to some

place where she might be comfortable for the summer. It was at this time that the desperate woman, said Major Shelby, took further means to force him to matry her, by causing the publication of an announcement of their engagement.

"Now, gentlemen of the jury, I have shown you the relations of this plaintif and this defendant, without attempting to excuse or to condone," said Major Shelby, "and I have been frank and we will be frank in all we have to do here and on the stand. We wish to conceal nothing, and will not do so." to marry her, by causing the publication

RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY MARCH 22 1894.

Her Moral Character

There was another aspect of this case, said Major Shelby. No matter what sort of action this plaintiff had instituted, the question of the plaintiff's moral character should should be taken into consideration. She any one but the defendant, but it will be shown that such was not the case. He sketched various events that would be restified to. The plaintiff had denied that the went through the form of a mock-narriage with Aleck Julian, and that the ever wanted to go to Chicago with Mr. Rosell Depositions from these per-ons would be introduced to show the contrary. It would also be shown that she had visited questionable houses with other persons than the defendant, and that she maintained some sort of intimate relations with Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Rosell, and Prof. Obermeyer. It would be shown hat she was not a young, innocent school min of seventeen, but an experienced wo-man of twenty or twenty-two years. Judge Wilson objected to a reference

of Major Shelby to what had been dislosed by Miss Pollard's testimony, saying Major Shelby was going beyond the bounds of an opening statement and Judge Bradley told Major Shelby to keep o what he expected to show. Continuing, Major Shelby said this ection had not been brought for any Shelby said this

reason but the plaintiff's expressy announced purpose of breaking down his man, of destroying his character and influence, and of disgracing his family, and all because she had fatled o force him into compliance with her me to make him marry her. Major Shelby maintained that mere

Major Sheiby mandained that mere words did not constitute a contract when the parties to it knew there was to be no compliance with that contract; and this he claimed to be the case concerning Colonel Ereckiaridge and Miss merely a semblance of an engage ment so that Miss Pollard could go away diverted her suspicions concerning the plaintiff and the defendant. On this state of facts, said Major Shelby, the defendant submitted his case.

The Defence's First Evidence

There was a buzz when Major Shelby sat down, and then, after a consulta-tion. Mr. Stoll, for the defence, offered is the first evidence, the deposition of stater Agnes Regina Brown, of St. loseph's Foundling Asylum at Norwood, are Cincinnati.

Agnes discredits all of Miss Pollard's statements concerning the asylum, and asserts that Miss Pollard had never been at the asylum until she came to se-cure testimony in her behalf. She deposed that during April, May, and June, 1885, when Miss Pollard claims she was there, here were no patients whom she did not know, and that none of the patients were vells all the time, as Miss Pollard testified that she did. Sister Ames deposed that Miss Pollard said she had been in the ospital under the name of Louise Wilsen in the hospital at the time stated. laimed the name. In reward to the four volumes of Washington Irving in the library, one containing a Christmas card, there was much in Sister Agnes' testi-mony, brought out by Mr. Stoll when he her deposition intended to connect dook mer deposition, intended to connect Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Johnson, and Miss Pol-ard with having placed the card in the book while they were in the library. Sis-ter Agnes described what Miss Pollard ermed a "little lecture" that Sister Agtes had delivered to the plaintiff. Miss Pollard had told Sister Agnes that she fid not expect to get money from Colonel Greckinridge, because he had none, but the did expect to disgrace him. Sister Agnes then said: "When this is over he will still be. Mr. Breckinridge, and will hold up his head among his friends, while you will be disgraced forever." She said, "Yes, but he will not address any more young hides, seminaries, nor any more young hides, seminaries. Bor

more young ladies' seminarles, nor any more prayer meetings. ignes deposed that she had never en Miss Pollard until she came with Carlisle and Johnson, Miss Polard bore no resemblance to Miss Bur-Miss Pollard described things in

he asylum that had no existence, and ome of the incidents Miss Pollard menloved had never occurred. Source of Miss Pollard's Funds. LEXINGTON, KY., March 2L-Major Horace Means, who is one of the leaders Breckinridge's political oppo

residing in Washington went to Mr. Wilson at the time Miss Pollard was begging him to take her suit and told him to go ahead with the case, and that she would back Miss Pollard to the amount of \$5,000.

"I will not call the lady's name," said Major Means, "but Miss Pollard had been introduced to her by Mrs. Blackburn at a summer resort, and she took quite a fancy to the young woman. When the scandal came up she wrote Miss Pollard, telling her to call, and assured her that financial aid would be given her." Major Means could not be persuaded to dis-close the name of the woman he refer red to, but was confident that this was the source of Miss Pollard's funds.

NEW YORK NOMINATIONS.

Hill and Murphy Tleing up a Number of Them in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 2L-Since the beginning of the present session of Congress only eight nominations of New York postmasters have been confirmed by

There are now pending before the com mittee to which they were referre fortysent to the Senate on the assembling of Congress. For this reason Postmaster-General Elssell has been unwilling in many instances to recommend nomina-tions to offices in New York State on the expiration of the commissions held by Republican postmasters until he has some intimation of the fate of those already

ent in.
Neither of the New York senators ever visits the Post-office Department or recommends the appointment of any can-didate, notwithstanding the fact that the department has invited them to make

Big Blaze in Fort Worth.

Big Blaze in Fort Worth.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, March 21.—
Last night the wholesale drug house of
H. W. Williams & Co. was destroyed by
fire. The saloon of Davis & Galloway
and Lyon & Reeves' feed and produce
store, and several adjoining small buildings were badty damased. Williams &
Co.'s loss will reach \$10,000, with insurance about \$50,000, Other losses will aggregate \$10,000. The fire originated in the
chemical laboratory, and the explosion chemical laboratory, and the explosion

MR. HENDERSON'S DEFENCE.

He Resents the Insult Offered North Carolina and Virginia by Miller.

DANIEL AND RANSOM ON TARIFF BILL.

Both Say that if the Free-Leaf Changes are not Just to the Tobacco Growers They will Endeavor to Amend Them.

Times Bureau, Rapley Building, Washington, March 21, 1894. There is a considerable amount of active work going on in the matter of the Alex-andria post-office. The leading candidates are Messrs. John A. Marshall, John Beckham, and the former Democratic post-master. William Herbert. Congressman Meredith has endorsed Mr. Marshall, and the probabilities are that he will be ap-pointed without any trouble. A delegation, including Messrs, John J. Jamieson M. B. Harlowe, Colonel Robert Knox, and others, called yesterday upon the Postmaster-General in the interest of Mr. Herbert, and were all respectfully referred by Mr. Bissell to Congressman Meredith.

Yesterday while the appropriation for the punishment for violations of internal revenue laws (which has been increased this year from \$25,000 to \$50,000), was under discussion Congressman Honderson, of North Carolina, resented a gra-tuitous insult offered to North Carolina and Southern Virginia by Collector of Internal Revenue Miller in his statement before the committee on appropriations, by the reasons he gave the committee for asking for this increase of appro-

priation.

In this statement the commissioner singled out the State of North Carolina and a portion of Virginia from the rest of the States in which distilled spirits are made as the only places where it was necessary to establish and maintain a secret service system for the detection and suppression of revenue frauds. This increase was asked for in order to create a fund to be used to pay the hire-lings, spies, and informers whom the commissioner claimed the Government was compelled to employ to prevent frauc

was compelled to employ to prevent fraud against the Government among the small distillers of North Carolina and Virginia. Mr. Henderson said: "In my opinion the increase asked for is entirely without excuse. There are no more violations of the internal-revenue laws in North Carolina and Virginia (which State is also mentioned), than in any of the other States of this Union where the internal-revenue laws are enforced. The neonic revenue laws are enforced. The people of my State are as law-abiding as those of any State in the Union."

The Hired Spies. Continuing, he said of the operation of Continuing, he said of the operation of the revenue laws: "The poor distiller is not recognized at all. No favors are ever shown to him by the internal revenue law. He is to be stealthily watched and pursued by hired informers, secret agents of the Government, whose names are unknown to him and to the community. What a travesty upon liberty, equality before the law, and justice! These hired sples and secret agents of the Government would not be believed on oath in a court of justice anywhere, When a small distillery is seized confiscation is the result, no matter whether the accused be guilty or innocent."

After a sharp criticism of the methods of the internal revenue agents in North Carolina Mr. Henderson said, in conclu

Now, air. Chairman, I believe that the distillers in North Carolina are just as honest as the distillers in any other State in this Union, and I believe that the dealers in spirituous liquors are just as honest in the State of North Carolina as elsewhere, and that they pay their taxes just as honestly as the dealers in spirituous liquors in any other State in this Union; the storekeepers and gaugers, too, in my opinion, are just as honest in North Carolina as elsewhere; and I say it is an unfair thing that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue should come before the committee and single out the States of North Carolina and Virginia for condemnation as if those were the only States where there were any violations of the law."

The Small Distillers.

It is claimed that most of this suppose fraud that the department is so desirou o suppress is perpetrated by the sma distillers of fruit brandy. And in view of the fact that the State of Virginia produced only 25,155 gallons of apple brandy last year, as against 144,310 gallons for the State of New Jersey, it is rather singular that Virginia should be selected by the commissioner as the hot-bed o

by the commissioner as the hot-bed of revenue trauds and irregularities. The Bristol post-office matter, which was postponed last week on account of the enforced absence of Congressman Marshall, will be heard to-morrow by the Postmaster-General. Senators Harris and Bate will appear for the State of Ten Virginia's interest wil looked after by Senators Daniel and Hun ton and Congressman James W. Mar shall.

Mr. Kansom's Views on the Tariff. Senator Ransom says of the tariff b reported yesterday: "I have not yet had time to give the bill the thorough and critical examination which I will give to i do not care to express any opinion at present. I will say, however, of the feature modifying the free-leaf-tobacc clause, that if the amendment is not er tirely fair and just in its provisions to th tobacco-grower and planter I am in favo of correcting it, and am satisfied that the correction will be made either by the committee or on the floor of the Senate." What Mr. Daniel Save.

Senator Daniel has not had time to carefully examine the bill, but thinks that n the main it is a good one, and that it will be much more acceptable to the country in its present shape than when it came from the House, "Of course," said he this morning. "I would like to see a higher rate of duty on coal and from ore. The duty on coal, I think, should be at least offer coals." will be much more acceptable ore. The duty on coal, I think, should be at least fifty cents per ton, and I hoped that the committee would agree to my suggestions that sulphur pyrites be made dutiable at the same rate of iron cre, and that a slight increase be made in the rate of duty on soda ash. Of course I approve of the provision which recommends a modification of the free-leaf clause in the revenue laws. I consider this only somewhat tardy justice to the tobacco manufacturers, and I believe the tobacco manufacturers, and I believe that the change will be beneficial to the farmers and tobacco-raisers, whose in-terests really should be considered first.
"I agree with Senator Ransom, that if upon a closer examination of this feature of the bill I find that their rights or

privileges are in any manner interfered with I will endeavor to have the proper corrections made." Virginians at the Capital,

Among the Virginia arrivals in the city to-day were Messrs. Alfred P. Thom, of Norfolk: Peter J. Otey, of Lynchburg; Norfolk: Peter J. Otey, of Lynchburg: H. H. Downing, of Front Royal; R. T. Barton, of Winchester; W. N. Welford and C. K. Nelson, of Lynchburg: Marshall McCormick, of Berryville, and Mr. W. J.

Messrs. M. Glennan and Walter Sharp, of Norfolk, were here yesterday, repre-senting the Norfolk Chamber of Com-

merce in one of the most gigantic immigration schemes that has ever brought relief to overcrowded Europe and populated the waste places of the Western

The sole appointment of fourth-class ginia to-day was the result of the resig-nation of Richelleu Coleman at Mann-boro, Amelia county, where W. Coleman was appointed to fill the vacancy. A post-office has been established at Skyron, King William county, Va., with Patrick H. Staughter as postmaster. Skyron, King William county, Va., Patrick H. Slaughter as postmaster.

SECRETLY AIDED DA GAMA.

Serious International Complications Have

Arisen from the Brazilian War. RIO DE JANEIRO, March 21.-International complications, which threaten to assume a grave character, have arisen from the revolution and the subsequent surrender of the insurgent war vessels and the escape of Da Gama and his officers. The Portuguese war ships, on which Da Gama and his officers, took refuge, were permitted to leave the harbor under the express stipulation, imposed by the Brazilian Government, that Da Gama and the officers with him were to remain on board those ships until the Governments of Portugal and Brazil had settled the question as to their ultimate destination.

The action of the Portuguese naval officers who protected Da Gama and his

officers, who protected Da Gama and his officers, has raised a strong feeling of indignation in official as well as civil circles, and it is known that President Peixoto is in possession of documents of the utmost importance, as showing that aid was systematically given to the insurgents by the officers of other Eu-

THE REPUBLICANS WIN.

Judge Beasley Decides that the New Jer. sey Senate is not a Continuous Body.

TRENTON, N. J. March 21.-In the senatorial case Chief Justice Beasley decides that the Senate is not a contin-

uous body, and that Adrian is not entitled to be president. He says Rogers' title is valid.

This is victory for the Republicans.
Governor Wert gave State Comptroller-elect Hancock and State Treasurer-elect Swain their commissions as soon as the decision of the Supreme Court was rendered, and they are already in possession of their offices.

The Democratic members of the Senate will probably join their Republican col-

leagues to-morrow morning.

The Governor has filed all bills passed by the Legislature, and they are now laws.

MR, GLADSTONE IN LONDON. Much Stronger but is Still Troubled with

Hoarseness and Catarrh. LONDON, March 21.-Mr. Gladstone arrived in London from Brighton this morning. He is much stronger than when he went to Brighton, but still troubled with hearseness and cutarrh. Mr. Gladstone will consult an opthalmist immediately. The condition of his eyes is about the same as a formight ago. Mr. Gladstone is not at all well.

Gindstone Has His Eyes Treated. LONDON, March 21.—Mr. Gladstone has had a consultation to-day with Dr. Nethercliffe, the celebrated specialist in ophthalmodynia.

SENATUR COLQUITT BEYOND HOPE. Dissolution Only a Matter of a Few Hours, Says His Nephew. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.-At 11 o'clock to-night Senator Colquitt was

reported to be slowly sinking.

His nephew said that he had lost all consciousness, and that dissolution was hours at the longest. He might die at any moment, and might live till morning. Senator Colquitt's attending physician tated he was beyond medical aid, and would not visit him again unless sum-

TO JOIN COXEY'S ARMY. Eighty of tan Antonio's Unemployed

Leave for St. Louis. SAN ANTONIO, TEX., March 21.-A company of eighty or more unemployed workingmen were organized here to-day with A. E. Merrill as captain, and they left to-day via the International and Great Northern railroad for Washington by way of St. Louis, where they expect to join the so-called industrial army. Each member of the company which left here to-day signed written articles of agreement that they would remain to gether until they have reached their ob-

The Madelaine Explosion.

jective point.

PARIS, March 21.-A physician gave in-formation to-day to Judge Espinas, examining magistrate in the most recent Anarchist cases. He said that on March 19th, just five days before the explosion in the Church of the Madelaine, a work-ingman, whose daughter he had restored to health, had warned him to shun the Church of the Madelaine and the opera. When asked for reasons, the workingman had replied merely that he dare not give

Judge Espinas is following this and expects to get important evidence concerning the accomplices of Pauwels, who was blown up by his own bomb, at the entrance of the church.

The Denver City Hall Affair.

DENVER, March 21.-The intensity of feeling over the City Hall matter has by no means abated. To-day the district attorney commenced quo warranto pro-ceedings against Martin and Orr, claim ing that this action should have been brought by the new members instead of awaiting the military demonstrations of the Governor. In the contempt case fore Judge Glynn to-day all parties filed answers, the Governor included. Attorney Rogers secured permission from the court to introduce witnesses for justification, Member Orr testified that he had received notice of removal and had not obeyed it.

Condition of Mrs. May. ASHLAND, VA., March 21.—Special.— Mrs. Mary D. May, who was reported as having died here last night, is still

alive. The information was given your correspondent by one who was considered to be reliable. Mrs. May is in extremis, and her death may occur at any moment Postmasters Named.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Postmasters—W. T. Cheatham, Jr.,
Henderson, N. C.; W. P. Anderson, Palatka, Fla.

New Arch-Priest of St. Peters. ROME, March 21.—Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, has been nomi-nated archyriest of St. Peter's. The nomination excites much comment. The Moniteur De Rome says that it is due to the critical state of affairs in Rome.

Morley to Introduce His Pet Bill, LONDON, March 21.—It is announced that John Mortey, Chief Secretary for Iroland, will introduce an evicted tenant's bill in the House of Commons on April and

HER TERRIBLE VENGEANCE.

A Frantic Mother Kills the Man Who Had Wronged Her Daughter.

FREDERICK WATTS WAS THE VICTIL.

The Tragedy Occurred Yesterday in Nonfolk County-Mrs. Hugo Fires Two Bullets into the Body of Watts.

NORFOLK, VA., March 21 .- Special .-There is great excitement in Tanner's Creek district, in Norfolk county, tonight, on account of the shooting of a white youth, eighteen years of age. named Fred. Watts, by Mrs. Henry Hugo, the wife of a prominent farmer, because of a criminal assault be made upon her daughter about the 18th of January. Several weeks ago the girl was

taken extremely fll, and was brought to St. Vincent's Hospital, in this city, where the facts were discovered and made known to her mother this morning. The girl reported that Watts threatened her with a pistol, and after accomplishing her ruln, said that he would kill her if she informed on him. She is a timid country girl, and nursed her sorrow until forced by an Illness to make known the great crime which had been committed.

Sent Two Bullets Into Him.

Mrs. Hugo became frantic. She secured a pistol and at once went to a store in the neighborhood, where she found Watis. She whipped out a revolver and fired. Watts called for help, but the woman rushed upon him, threw the young man to the floor, and sent two builts into his prostrate body. After Mrs. Hugo had ceased firing she threw a liquid in the face of the prostrate man. With the face of the prestrate man. With the smoking revolver in her hand, she quickly left the scene of the tragedy, and has not been arrested. Watts died in about ten minutes.

The coroner held an inquest to-night and rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts stated.

Mrs. Hugo Sucrenders. Mrs. Hugo is about thirty-eight years

old. She is perfectly caim and quiet to-night, and has given herself up, and is now at a friend's residence in this city. but under police surveillance The girl's condition is critical. The Assistant Postmuster. Mr. W. W. Degge this morning formally

tendered to General E. M. Henry the position of assistant postmaster, which was accepted. Mr. Degge has furnished his bond and will go into office the lat The municipal contest here will be the hottest known for years. The election will be particularly interesting because of the

fact that it will be the test of the effi-Sam Jones and Small Expected, The Prohibitionists are at work. Early in April, it is said, Mesers. Jones and Small will pitch their tent here, and while they make political speeches the Silver Lake Quartette will entertain the people. Charles James, formerly of Richmond, who has figured here of late in several glove contests, was before the police jus-tice this morning for the third time for

SCHOOL HOUSE BURNED.

wife-beating.

Some of the Pupils Become Panic Stricken, dump and are Irjured. CHICAGO.

public school building in South Evanston, thirteen miles north of this city, caught fire from some mysterious cause shortly before noon to-day, and was comshortly before noon to-day, and was com-pletely burned. Six of the panic-stricken pupils, surrounded by smoke and fire, took the desperate chances of jumpink from the third and fourth story windows, to escape what seemed to be certain death, and were severely but probably not fatally injured. The remainder of the children who retained enough com-posure to listen to the pleadings of their teachers and the firemen, were marched teachers and the firemen, were marched through the thickening smoke to fresh air and safety. The loss on the building is \$50,000.

TERMINAL ASSESSMENTS.

Practically the Entire Amount Called For Has Been Paid In. NEW YORK, March 21 .- It is announced that practically the entire amount of the assessments called for in the Richmond

Terminal and East Tennessee stocks has been paid in.

No more stock will be received. As to the bonds, Drexel, Morgan & Co. have not yet had time to get at the exact amount deposited, but it is stated that two-thirds or more of cuch issue has been deposited under the modified plas and a time limit on the balance is to be called at once. The count of the money received will not be made up until to-mor-

PASSENGER AGENTS MEET. Officers Elected for the Ensuing Year_The

Annual Address. JACKSONVILLE, FLA., March 21.-A special from Palm Beach, Fla., says: The General Passenger Agent Associa-The General Passenger Agent Association met in annual convention here this mornig at 10 o'clock. Mr. Francis Smith, president, and A. J. Smith, secretary:

Quebec, Can., was chosen for the September meeting. The annual election for officers resulted: President, J. C. Anderson, of the New York, Ontario and Western railway; Vice-President, W. M. Davidson, of the Plant system. Mr. A. J. Smith was re-elected secretary.

The annual address was delivered at 3 P. M. by Mr. Samuel Powell, of Chicago. The convergion then adjourned.

The memoers will scatter to-morrow in different directions, many of them intending to tour Florida by starting homeward.

Spurgeon's Successor.

LONDON, March 21.—The members of Spurgeon's tabernacle met this afternoon and elected the Rev. Thomas Spurgeon to be their pastor. The Rev. Dr. Person, of Philadelphia, who was the rival candidate for the charge, received but sis votes against 2,027 cast for Dr. Spurgeon.

WEATHER FORECAST.

WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—For Virginis, North Carolina, and South Carolina: Fair, southwest winds.

Weather conditions and general forecast—The storm in Kansas has roved slowly to Western Iowa, increasing in intensity, wind with a velocity of forty-eight miles jet hour being reported from Valentine. A secondary from this storm is developing in Texas, and another has developed in the St. Lawrence valley. Areas of high pressure are central off Nova Scotia and Florida and to the north of North Dakota. Rain or snow has fallen in the Missouri, the middle, and upper Mississippi valleys, the lake regions, and the Middle and North Atlantic States. The temperature has risen generally east of the middle and lower Mississippi valley, and in the lower lake regions; it has fallen decidedly in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Kansas.